



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification 5 :</b> <b>A61K 31/50</b>		<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 93/21921</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 11 November 1993 (11.11.93)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> <b>PCT/FI93/00191</b>		<b>(74) Agent:</b> ORION CORPORATION; Orion-Farmos Pharmaceuticals, Patent Department, P.O. Box 65, FIN-02101 Espoo (FI).	
<b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> <b>5 May 1993 (05.05.93)</b>		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BG, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, NO, NZ, RO, RU, SK, UA, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
<b>(30) Priority data:</b> <b>9209769.0 6 May 1992 (06.05.92) GB</b>		<b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>	
<b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> ORION-YHTYMÄ OY [FI/FI]; Orionintie 1, FIN-02200 Espoo (FI).			
<b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) :</b> HAIKALA, Heimo, Olavi [FI/FI]; Seilimäki 18 A 4, FIN-02180 Espoo (FI). LEVIJOKI, Jouko, Michael [FI/FI]; Ruusulankatu 21 B 45, FIN-00250 Helsinki (FI). BÄCKSTRÖM, Reijo, Johannes [FI/FI]; Poutamäentie 14 F 68, FIN-00360 Helsinki (FI). NORE, Pentti, Tapio [FI/FI]; Malminkatu 24 E 52, FIN-00100 Helsinki (FI). HONKANEN, Erkki, Juhani [FI/FI]; Koivusyrjä 7 F, FIN-02130 Espoo (FI).			

**(54) Title:** ANTI-ISCHEMIC MEDICAMENT**(57) Abstract**

[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile which has been previously suggested for the treatment of congestive heart failure is useful in the treatment of myocardial ischemia.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP <sup>1</sup>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovak Republic
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LJ	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TC	Togo
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DK	Denmark	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	VN	Viet Nam

## ANTI-ISCHEMIC MEDICAMENT

The present invention relates to the use of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazone]propanedinitrile (I) or its enantiomers or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the manufacture 5 of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of myocardial ischemia.

[[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazone]-propanedinitrile (I) has been earlier described in European patent application EP 383449. It has been shown that compound (I) may be potent in the treatment of congestive heart failure. The optically pure enantiomers of this 10 compound has previously been described in the patent application PCT/FI92/00003. It has now been revealed that compound (I) and its optically active enantiomers also have significant anti-ischemic properties.

The method for the preparation of compound (I) and the resolution of its optically active (-) and (+) enantiomers are described in the patent 15 applications mentioned above. Salts of these compounds may be prepared by known methods. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are useful as active medicaments, however, preferred salts are the salts with alkali or alkaline earth metals.

In EP 383449 it was shown that compound (I) has significant calcium 20 dependent binding to troponin and is a potent inhibitor of PDE III enzyme. Like other PDE III inhibitors, such as pimobendan and milrinone, compound (I) increases contractility of the cardiac muscle and produces vasodilatation and has therefore utility in the treatment of congestive heart failure. The anti-ischemic utility of positive inotropic compound (I) which is a potent PDE III 25 inhibitor was unexpected because arrhythmic effects have often been observed in connection with PDE III inhibitors. We have found that, unlike pimobendan or milrinone, compound (I) can decrease calcium influx. This may play some role in the observed new effect of compound (I) and its enantiomers.

30 The anti-ischemic compound according to the invention is formulated into dosage forms using the principles known in the art. It is given to mammalian organisms, i.e., humans, a patient as such or in combination with suitable pharmaceutical excipients in the form of tablets, dragees, capsules,

suppositories, emulsions, suspensions or solutions whereby the contents of the active compound is in the formulation from about 0.5 to 100 % per weight. In general, the compound of the invention may be administered to man in oral doses ranging from about 1 to 100 mg per day once a day or divided into 5 several doses. Choosing suitable ingredients for the composition is a routine for those of ordinary skill in the art. It is evident that suitable carriers, solvents, gel forming ingredients, dispersion forming ingredients, antioxidants, colours, sweeteners, wetting compounds and other ingredients normally used in this field of technology may be also used. The compositions of the present 10 invention have anti-ischemic activity and are of use in the treatment and prevention of myocardial ischemia. Such conditions can be treated by administration of the compounds according to the invention for example orally, rectally or parenterally.

15 The anti-ischemic properties of the compounds according to the invention are demonstrated below.

The effects of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)-phenyl]hydrazone]propanedinitrile on ventricular arrhythmias, survival rate and infarct size after coronary artery ligation were studied in conscious rats (male Sprague-Dawley rats). Anesthetized rats were opened at the fourth intercostal 20 space and a silk loop was placed around the left main coronary artery, about 3 mm from its origin. After complete recovery (7-10 days) from this preliminary surgery, the coronary ligature was tightened in the conscious rats to produce acute coronary artery occlusion. [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazone]propanedinitrile in doses of 0.06 and 0.20 25 mg/kg (in NaCl solution) was given intravenously 5 min prior to the ligation. A bipolar ECG was recorded continuously. The survival rate and the incidence of arrhythmias were registered in accordance with the Lambeth Conventions. In the animals that survived for 16 hours, the size of the infarcted area was measured after staining with nitroblue-tetrazolium dye.

30 The results (Table 1) show that [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazone]propanedinitrile increased the survival rate and decreased the incidence of arrhythmias as compared with the control group. In addition the incidence of ventricular tachycardia decreased from 82 % in the controls to 53 % after the lower and to 28% (p<0.01) after the higher dose (this 35 data not shown in Table 1). Figure 1 shows that [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazone]propanedinitrile also decreased the infarct size dose-dependently.

TABLE 1.

Acute phase			
Dose (mg/kg)	n	Survival (%)	No arrhythmia (%)
Control	17	65	18
0.06	15	93*	33
0.20	14	100**	64**

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01

5 The effects of optically pure enantiomers of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile were also studied. The experiment was performed as above with the exception that the ligation was placed around the left coronary artery about 2 mm from its origin. The doses were 0.06 and 0.20 mg/kg (in Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> solution) for both (-) and (+) enantiomer of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile. The results for the (-)-enantiomer are shown in 10 Table 2 and for the (+)-enantiomer in Table 3. Both enantiomers increased the number of animals which did not develop any arrhythmias. In addition, the (+)-enantiomer showed survival rate increasing effect.

TABLE 2.

Acute phase			
Dose (mg/kg)	n	Survival (%)	No arrhythmia (%)
Control	17	76	0
0.06	11	64	18*
0.20	17	65	35**

15

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01

TABLE 3.

Acute phase			
Dose (mg/kg)	n	Survival (%)	No arrhythmia (%)
Control	20	40	5
0.06	14	57	21
0.20	13	69*	15

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01

5 The results indicate that [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile and its enantiomers afford significant protection against ischemia-induced arrhythmias and the development of irreversible myocardial damage. These compounds have therefore utility as anti-ischemic agents in the treatment or prevention of myocardial ischemia.

**Claims**

1. Use of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]-hydrazono]propanedinitrile or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in  
5 the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of myocardial ischemia.
2. Use according to claim 1 wherein [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile is substantially free of the (+)-enantiomer.
- 10 3. Use according to claim 1 wherein [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]hydrazono]propanedinitrile is substantially free of the (-)-enantiomer.
- 15 4. A method for treating myocardial ischemia in a mammalian organism, said method comprising administering an effective amount to treat myocardial ischemia of [[4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)phenyl]-hydrazono]propanedinitrile or its enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

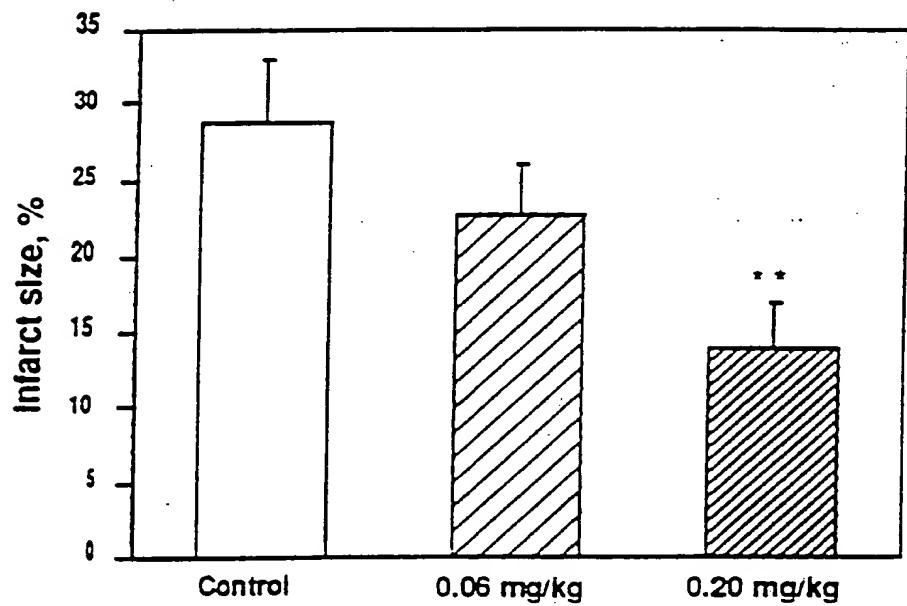


FIG. 1

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/FI 93/00191

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)<sup>6</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 A61K31/50

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched<sup>7</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	A61K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched<sup>8</sup>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup>

Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
P, A	WO,A,9 212 135 (ORION-YHTYMA OY) 23 July 1992 cited in the application see the whole document ----	1-4
A	EP,A,0 383 449 (ORION-YHTYMA OY) 22 August 1990 cited in the application see the whole document ----	1-4
A	EP,A,0 233 745 (SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES LTD.) 26 August 1987 see abstract ----	1-4
A	US,A,4 962 110 (J.C. EMMETT) 9 October 1990 see claims 1,13-21 -----	1-4

<sup>6</sup> Special categories of cited documents :<sup>10</sup>

- <sup>"A"</sup> document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- <sup>"E"</sup> earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- <sup>"L"</sup> document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- <sup>"O"</sup> document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- <sup>"P"</sup> document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

<sup>"T"</sup> later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention<sup>"X"</sup> document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step<sup>"Y"</sup> document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art<sup>"&"</sup> document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search  30 JUNE 1993	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report  26.07.93
International Searching Authority  EURPEAN PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer  FOERSTER W.K.

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

FI 9300191  
SA 73901

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

30/06/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9212135	23-07-92	AU-A-	1153592	17-08-92
		GB-A-	2251615	15-07-92
EP-A-0383449	22-08-90	AU-B-	619648	30-01-92
		AU-A-	4929690	16-08-90
		GB-A-	2228004	15-08-90
		JP-A-	2288868	28-11-90
		US-A-	5019575	28-05-91
		US-A-	5122524	16-06-92
EP-A-0233745	26-08-87	AU-B-	590908	23-11-89
		AU-A-	6863287	20-08-87
		JP-A-	62192367	22-08-87
		US-A-	4766123	23-08-88
US-A-4962110	09-10-90	AU-B-	578805	03-11-88
		AU-A-	5428786	18-09-86
		EP-A-	0197664	15-10-86
		JP-A-	61212583	20-09-86